

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.  
One Year.....\$5 00  
Six Months.....3 00  
Three Months.....1 50  
No advertisements taken for less than one month.

Peace Party.

All at once there seems to be a great desire for peace on the part of the Secessionists. This is but a flimsy pretext on their part. They know as well as we do that peace can be restored in thirty days if their traitorous allies and rulers in the South will cease their war upon the Government. But while they have their hearts full of venom, and their hands reeking with blood, and the blood-stained dagger at the heart of the Government, they cry out peace, peace! What sort of peace? Destroy the Government; crouch to the despotic sway of Jeff. Davis; kiss the rod that is raised to chastise us, and beg for peace? Is this the peace they would have Kentuckians adopt? Is this the peace they would suffer? But for their unholy ambition—but for the arrogance of their leaders, and the blind infatuation of the followers—but for the long continued system of swindling, and their persistent course of terror, we would never have had this war. They began it; let them cease their strife. Let them as "Christian men" (for they lay stress on Christianity) repair as far as in their power the great wrong they have inflicted, and the great sin they have committed. Let us have no aiding and abetting treason under the garb of peace.

The disguise which these men have put on is too flimsy to conceal their main and only purpose. Kentucky has been disposed to peace all the time. She has so declared herself most emphatically on every occasion since this crisis began. True to the motto engraved in unfading letters on the monument to Washington, she holds her position in the Union, willing to be at peace with all men and States, and waiting and hoping that she may be the means in the hands of Providence of once more drawing around her in brotherly love those who have been so sadly estranged. Standing amid the contending parties, we have no doubt she is looked to by both as the bow of promise from which peace may ultimately be shed abroad over the whole land. Let her be true to herself, true to the position she occupies in the nation, and always true to her first and greatest duty the preservation and perpetuation of the Government and country she has inherited, and all will still be well.

A peace party is but another name for a Secession party. We need no peace party here. We are not at war yet, as far as Kentucky is concerned. The proper locality for these peace preachers is in the Southern Confederacy. There they need each preaching. There their propositions and white badges might do some good, especially if they can stop the fighting, which has been so ruthlessly begun by them. Let them send a committee of the quasi peace men to the Southern Congress, and there make a show of their white badges and their multitude of religion.

Stick to the Constitution and Laws. In this time of trouble, men are apt to launch out on a sea of speculation upon the gravest and most dangerous subjects. Every man has a remedy for the evils apprehended in some measure of policy that he conceives. Now, the only safe course is to obey the Constitution and the laws. What they do not forbid, any citizen has a right to do at his discretion, and should be protected in that right. What is not required, he can refuse to do. It is unsafe to trust higher laws and individual guesses, and lawless as it is unsafe. The sailor in a storm would be acting absurdly to throw away his chart and compass and depend on the course of the wind for safety. All over the South, the restraints of the Federal Constitution being disregarded, all laws were set at defiance that stood in the way of any cherished purpose. Governors seize property that do not belong to them; vigilance committees assume arbitrary and despotic power over the persons and property of our citizens. Down at Paducah, in this State, a self-constituted committee usurps power over commerce, and by their arbitrary rule stop whatever they deem necessary to aid their purpose or gratify their revenge. It is announced that some men in Harrison county have taken it on themselves to threaten the Covington and Lexington Railroad with destruction if it carried arms for men in Kentucky.

These things cannot be submitted to in this State. Every person and corporation in this Commonwealth must be protected in their rights. This lawlessness had better be voluntarily stopped; for it must, otherwise be stopped by force, under legal process, sustained by posse sufficient to accomplish the purpose. Constitutions and laws must be observed now in this State; our people must be protected in all their legal rights; and these self-constituted despots, in the shape of lawless committees, must answer to the laws for their unwarrantable trespasses upon the persons and property of our people.

John S. Wate will be elected delegate to Congress from New Mexico, without opposition—so says a correspondent of the St. Louis Republican.

The Secessionists of this city are very meek, and even pious, in the resolutions for peace. They are in a small minority in the city, and hence it is desirable to be mild and peaceful. The gettters up of the affair, however, only want a majority to make certain amendments to the resolutions.

What is really meant in the resolutions, the organ supplies by an editorial in another column, right by the side of the resolutions. We here insert the resolutions with the amendments from the Courier, in order that unsophisticated people may understand the whole matter:

Resolved, That on Saturday, the 24th inst., the Peace Party of Louisville, each person wearing a white rosette or ribbon, will erect a white flag, the symbol of peace, with the word PEACE inscribed on its folds; that we urge upon every county, city, town and precinct in the State to erect similar flag; that the people erect them on their houses, and that steamboats, railroad trains, and every species of vehicle carry them.

Amendment by the Courier's comment: Then, the war will never cease—unless President Davis shall conquer a peace. And we think he will do it. We tell the friends of peace to be of good courage. The work of pacification is going on bravely, and in less than three months the North will be a supplicant for peace.

Again: Resolved, That our people should earnestly invoke the Father of Mercy, and the Prince of Peace to show favor, and give peace to our war-afflicted country, and imbue us with the wisdom, the patriotism, and the forbearance of our revolutionary fathers, as well as due appreciation of their sufferings, their toils and their glory; that we may, in these trying times, emulate them in transmitting the God-given boon of peace to posterity.

Amendment of the Courier: But unless peace is proposed, and proposed speedily, the capital at Washington will fall—Maryland and Missouri will be emancipated, and the Confederate army will threaten Philadelphia. The Lincolnists can now have peace on honorable terms; if they postpone it a few months, they will be compelled to ask it as supplicants. These are plain words, but they are true, as the supporters of Lincoln will very soon discover.

Then we can have peace, provided we submit to Jeff. Davis' demand for the division of the country, which he makes at the mouth of the cannon. We must, at this insolent dictation, give up our country; otherwise, the organ of the peace party tells us what Davis will do. He will wage war, bloody and relentless, not only at Washington, but at Philadelphia. Fire and sword are to make peace. So ends the peace party by the exposition of the party organ.

The St. Louis Republican of the 17th inst. says that "Gen. Sigel encamped on Thursday night seventeen miles south west of Rolla." It states, moreover, that the retreat from Springfield was conducted and so continued up to the last hour when Gen. Sigel was heard from. Rumors of an apprehended attack had been started, but they could not be traced to any credible source, and are wholly unreliable.

The Secessionists of Louisville's resolve that the people of Louisville have ever been loyal to their country and its Constitution. That's true; thanks to the Union men of the city who have a majority of seven or eight to one; but the Secessionists ought to have added, in spite of all our efforts to the contrary.

The Richmond papers have been forced to acknowledge that Hampton was burned by rebel troops, acting under the orders of General Magruder. What they previously denounced as an act of vandalism they now justify as being a case of military necessity and strictly "constitutional."

The Quebec Mercury says the object of the British fleet in going South, is only the general one of protecting British interests, and to demand that free access shall be had to the important Southern ports so long as they are not blockaded in a manner deemed legal by international law.

Files of Rio Janeiro papers, to July 9th, received in New York, are devoid of interest. The coffee trade was dull and prices lower. Rates of exchange are quoted still lower than our last advices, being from 25 to 24 1/2 and 24 1/2 on London.

Resolved, That war is a dire necessity, never to be resorted to, except as the only means of accomplishing a certain good.

Then Davis & Co. are in the last degree criminal, for they have engaged in a war for no certain good!

General Lyon begged in vain for reinforcements. The night before his death he said, "Alas! they do not come!" Since his death, seven regiments have been forwarded to sustain the troops which he commanded.

Hon. Amos Kendall is now sojourning at Bridgeport, Conn., where he is engaged in writing the life of President Jackson.

The abundant rains of the last ten days will bring on the latest corn, and improve the meadow and grazing land generally.

The two armies at Washington are getting into close quarters. They are not coming together shortly, and then—somebody will get hurt.

Some of the Republicans are beginning to see that they were much mistaken in the South in many respects. They sneered at the threat of a dissolution of the Union; they now see it is a danger not to be sneered at. They thought the South weak; contemptibly weak; rather a mistake, as they say now. We recommend to them, after that grave mistake, to abandon Republicanism and its purposes. It will not do depend on it.

It appears that after all, the bible did not save young Mangum, of North Carolina. It will be recalled that he was supposed to have been saved by a bible in his vest, from which the ball that struck him glanced. He has since died of the wound. He was a son of the Hon. W. P. Mangum, of North Carolina.

P. P.—The peace party was extremely anxious a few months since to fix the State over six millions of dollars for the purpose of buying arms. We suppose the innocent little rabbits desired to put Kentucky on a peace footing.

Hon. Alex. R. Bistler, late member of Congress from Virginia, has died from lock-jaw, produced by a bullet wound at the battle of Bull's Run.

The lamb-like innocence of the peace party here will not suit their friends in Dixie land. It is too sheepish.

Greely was a peace man once, as will be seen from the following. If he had not fallen from grace, he might now be at the head of the peace party:

"Let them go.—If ever 'seven or eight States' sends agents to Washington to say, 'We want to get out of the Union, we feel constrained by our devotion to human liberty to say, 'Let them go!' And we do not see how we could take the other side without coming in direct conflict with those rights of man which we hold paramount to all political arrangements, however convenient and advantageous.—New York Tribune, Dec. 18.

Adjutant General Sanborn relates that when the Minnesota regiment was drawn up in line of battle opposite to the Mississippi regiment, the wagon master of the Minnesota regiment, our friend Anson Northrup, was in the ranks with musket in hand. The regiment, practicing the Zouave drill, in which Ans. is not very proficient, fell flat on the ground after the first round—every man killed as Northrup thought. Resolved to have another crack at the rebels, Northrup reloaded his musket, and just after he fired up jumped his comrades and fired another round as much to Northrup's surprise. He said, as if so many dead men had come out of their graves.—Minnesota Paper.

Generous Donations.—Mr. T. A. Harrison, of Minnesota, formerly largely engaged in the flour business in Baltimore, Illinois, and having extensive business connections in this city, yesterday generously donated the sum of \$10,000 to the United States Government. The donation will, of course, prove very acceptable just at this time and place.

The People's Saving Institution of this city, which was overlooked in the recent arrangement with the banks for a loan, yesterday voluntarily came forward and tendered their proper proportion—\$12,000. St. Louis Republican 17th.

PICKET SHOOTING.—The practice which has prevailed in both armies of shooting the enemy's pickets is in the highest degree reprehensible and barbarous. We are, therefore, glad to see that such inhumanity is being discouraged by certain officers on both sides. A general order ought, however, to be issued upon the subject, which would, no doubt, afford a similar one from the rebels, and so an end would be put to this system of revolting and useless bloodshed.—N. Y. Herald, 16th.

BRITISH SHIPS TO RUN THE BLOCKADE.—A letter from a Boston gentleman at St. John's, N. B., states that Mr. J. B. Leffing, of Charleston, S. C., on whom drafts are made in payment for the goods purchased in Boston for the Southern Confederacy, is at the Waverly House, St. John's. He is negotiating with the ship owners in that city to induce them to run the blockade, with whatever cargoes are most needed, under the English flag.

EXCESS OF WOMEN IN ENGLAND.—It is ascertained by the last British census that the increase of males in the ten years—1851-60, was much less than the increase of females—1,136,489. The females increased in excess of the males 178,862. By the census of 1851, the proportion of males to females was 100 to 105; in the new population it is as 97 to 115.

COLD WEATHER ON THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.—We learn from the Boston Transcript, of Saturday, that the weather was very cold at the White Mountains during most of last week. A severe rain storm on Monday cleared the air, and was succeeded by a cold night, during which ice formed at many points on the mountains.

THE WASHINGTON TERRITORY ELECTION.—We have no later news of this election than we have already published. The belief is general that Gov. Wallace is elected as delegate to Congress. The chief interest of the election centered upon the election of delegate.

The U. S. District Attorney of Southern Ohio has directed the Clerk of the Court to issue writs against a large quantity of goods in the possession of Col. C. Carson, of Cincinnati. These goods were taken while on transit to the rebel States.

LAND WARRANT ASSIGNMENTS.—The Secretary of the Interior has recently decided that assignments of land warrants in blank are not valid; and that the names of the assignees, to render them legal, must be written at the time of the transfer.

"Translated" to Celestial Spheres.—The editor of the Newark (N. J.) Mercury, who is just appointed Consul to Hong Kong.

The members of the American Legation in Russia were presented to the Emperor Alexander on the 11th July.

The Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, August 8.—Congress went into secret session as early as eleven o'clock in the morning. The business transacted was of great public importance, as will be seen by the acts passed, and which have been approved by the President, full copies of which we are enabled to give our readers.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY—FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN CALLED FOR.  
A bill to be entitled an act further to provide for the public defense.

Sec. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in order to provide additional forces to repel invasion, maintain the rightful possession of the Confederate States of America, and to secure the independence of the Confederate States, the President be and is hereby authorized to employ the militia, military, and naval forces of the Confederate States of America, and to ask for and accept the services of any number of volunteers not exceeding four hundred thousand, who may offer their services, either as cavalry, mounted riflemen, artillery, or infantry, in such proportions of these several arms as he may deem expedient, to serve for a period of not less than twelve months nor more than three years after they shall be mustered into service, unless sooner discharged.

Sec. 2. That whenever the militia or volunteers are called out and received into the service of the Confederate States, under the provisions of this act, they shall be organized under the act of the 6th of March, 1861, entitled "An act to provide for the public defense," with the same pay and allowance of said act, and the same time for the service of the militia.

Sec. 3. Nothing in this act shall be construed to or in any way alter any act heretofore passed, and authorizing the President to receive troops offered directly to the Confederate States for the war; or for less time.

EXTENSION OF THE ARMY ORGANIZATION OVER KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, MARYLAND AND DELAWARE.

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the President of the Confederate States to grant commissions to raise volunteer regiments and battalions composed of persons who are or have been residents of the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and Delaware.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President of the Confederate States of America be, and is hereby, authorized to grant commissions to officers, not above the grade of Captain, to such persons as he may think fit to raise and command volunteer regiments and battalions for the service of the Confederate States; said regiments and battalions to be composed of persons who are or have been residents of the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, and Delaware, and who have enlisted, or may enlist, under said officers upon the condition, however, that such shall not hold rank or receive pay until such regiments or battalions have been raised and mustered into service.

RICHMOND AFTER THE BATTLE.—A letter from Louisville says that James Hewitt, Esq., of the firm of Hewitt, Norton & Co., Liverpool, New York and New Orleans, has lately arrived from Richmond, and is authority for the following strange statement, now rumored extensively about the city:

Since the battle of Manassas the utmost alarm and disorganization among the army and financial distress among the people generally have existed. The city was filled with men and women from the most distant States hunting information of relatives—for a nation which, owing to the secrecy militarily imposed by the Government, they could not obtain. No report of the killed and wounded had been made up, nor was it likely that any ever would be. The greatest distress prevailed, and complaints were loud, deep, and earnest. Soldiers were refusing to fight again, and expressing their determination to return home. There were no money in the city, except current notes of the State banks, coin, especially British being a particularly scarce article. To these murmurings of the mob of Richmond city there were added other murmurings, not so loud nor so insistent, but murmurings distinctly uttered and distinctly heard, that were coming up from every part of the Confederacy, complaining of the existing state of affairs. These complaints and the financial troubles of the Government were having their effect, and learning of a scheme it had on hand, Mr. Hewitt telegraphed to Richard Atkinson, of this city, his agent, to write by the first steamer to the house in Liverpool to sell all the cotton on hand at existing rates as soon as possible. Mr. Hewitt has since reached this city, and his agent has been hurriedly dispatched to New York. The plan of the Confederate Government, which had such an effect on Mr. Hewitt, was that of reconstruction. A proposition is to be made in a few days to the United States Government for an armistice for sixty days, during which time it is proposed to hold a Convention at Louisville, Ky., for the purpose of reconstructing the Union.—N. Y. World, 15th.

Official returns of the rebel forces show them to be two hundred and ten thousand strong. The recent act of the Congress at Richmond calls for four hundred thousand more, which they expect to get from the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri. It will require some sharp practice if they succeed.—New York Herald.

The New York Herald of the 10th inst. says:

Two relatives of the late Major General Lyon will leave this city to day en route to Missouri to procure the remains of the General, which will be conveyed to this city in a few days.

Two hundred rifled muskets are made at the Springfield Armory every twenty four hours. Our whole army will soon be supplied with splendid rifles.

Two hundred and fifty tons of supplies, fifty wagons, and ten tons of powder, were shipped to Western Virginia from Cincinnati on Friday.

Twenty-five kegs of powder were exploded in a mill near Akron, Ohio, the other day. No one was injured.

Motto of the C. S. A. Pirates—"A thing of booty is a joy forever."

Poverly wants some, luxury many, and avarice all things.

Great Mass Meeting of the National Union Democracy of Grant County, Kentucky.

Pursuant to previous public notice, the National Union Democracy of Grant County met in mass meeting, in the Court house, in Williamstown, on Monday, the 12th of August, 1861, (County Court day,) to take into consideration the present unfortunate condition of our country, and for the purpose of appointing delegates to a Convention of the National Union Democracy of the State, proposed to be held in Frankfort, on an early day.

E. H. Smith called the meeting to order. James H. Robinson was chosen Chairman, and B. N. Carter appointed Sec. etary. Wm. Shilvin, Jackson Beagle, Dr. C. D. Lewis, John Shields and G. W. Salyers were chosen Vice Presidents.

E. H. Smith, W. T. Simmons, R. J. Dyer, W. H. Brown, William O'Hare, Jackson Delph, Hiram Elliott, John Dillo, Isaac Franks, G. W. Salyers, John Marshall, William Crouch and James Kinsler were, on motion, appointed a committee on resolutions.

While the committee were preparing resolutions for the action of the meeting, B. N. Carter and Colonel William S. Rankin each, on being called, addressed the audience. The committee having returned made the following report:

We, the National Union Democracy of Grant County, in mass-meeting assembled, ignoring all party differences and disputes, and preferring rather the well-being and happiness of our common country to any mere party triumph, and being desirous of having all unite with us in our national difficulties, publish the following as the sense of this meeting:

1. Resolved, That, ever mindful of the loyalty of the National Union Democracy party and other conservative men of the Northern States to the Constitution and flag of our common country, of their willingness to respect and accord to the people of the Southern States their just rights under the Constitution of the United States, and of their efforts to bring about a settlement of our national troubles by compromise, we hail with pleasure the action taken by them in their late meetings, county and State, as the dawn of a brighter future, hoping that they will push on their good work until all our national difficulties shall be peacefully settled by compromise, on terms alike honorable and satisfactory to the people of our common country, North and South; and, in order to accomplish these great objects, we hereby tender to the National Union Democracy party of the North our hearty co-operation and support—hereby inviting the co-operation of all who are willing to act with the National Union Democracy.

2. That we are now, as heretofore, in favor of the Constitution of the United States—the Union of all the States, both North and South, upon the principles agreed to by our revolutionary fathers—the maintenance of the Constitution in its purity, and the enforcement of the laws of the legally constituted agents, and by none others.

3. That, as there is an honest difference of opinion among the people of the United States in regard to the subject of slavery as enunciated in the Constitution, (in relation to which we retain our own peculiar views) and as our country is now involved in civil war, and as we desire a peaceful settlement of our national difficulties, and as the people of the United States are, of right, the source of all power, and as we have lost confidence in the propriety of the extreme actions of both sections of our country, and being willing, at all times to concede that which is right, and to time to demand knowingly that which is wrong, we are, therefore, in favor of, and will advocate the calling of a National Convention to amend the Constitution of the United States, and will advocate as amendments to the Constitution those measures commonly known as the Crittenden Compromise, believing that, should they be adopted, peace will be restored to our common country, and the much vexed-slavery question will be put to an eternal sleep.

4. That we deeply deplore and are opposed to the civil war now devastating our common country, and its consequent debt, direct taxation, and all the other wrongs, evils and oppressions resulting therefrom to the people of this once united and happy Republic.

5. That we are opposed as well to the sectional fanaticism of the Abolitionists and R-publians of the North, as to the sectionalism of the Secessionists and self-styled Southern Rights party of the South, believing, as we do, that the present civil war, by which our country is now distracted, is the natural result of misguided sectionalism, engendered by fanatical agitators North and South.

6. That the President of the United States has violated the Constitution of the United States in suspending the writ of habeas corpus—in calling for volunteers for three years—in increasing the navy and standing army without any provision being made therefor by law—and, therefore, he justly deserves the condemnation of the people of the United States.

7. That Governor Magliffin, of Kentucky, in attempting to borrow money upon the faith of the credit of the State, without provision having been made therefor by law, was guilty of an attempted usurpation of power, and he, therefore, justly merits the condemnation of the people of Kentucky.

8. That we are opposed to the Government's interfering with or usurping any of the reserved rights of the several States, or the people thereof.

9. That we are opposed to the several States, or the people thereof, or any combination of the people thereof, assuming or usurping any of two rights, privileges, or powers properly belonging to the Federal Government under the Constitution.

10. That we are opposed to all usurpation of power, no matter by whomsoever, authorized, and under whatever pretext made.

11. That we recommend that the Executive Committee of the Union Democracy of Kentucky call a convention of the Union Democracy, and all other Union men of Kentucky who are willing to co-operate with said party, to meet in Frankfort, on an early day, to take into consideration the policy and organization of the National Union Democracy party.

12. That the following persons be, and are hereby appointed, delegates from this county to attend the Convention, to-wit: James Kinsler, Wm. S. Rankin, F. Dyer, E. H. Smith, W. T. Simmons, Wm. O'Hare, J. H. Robinson, J. Morgan, John Marshall, Wm. Crouch, Wm. Moore, G. W. Salyers.

Jas. K. Johnston, J. E. Smith, B. F. Green, John W. Lee, Jackson Ditch, Hiram Elliott, A. W. Sipple, Robert Ellison, Wm. Hendrix, Jr., E. E. Tomlin, John Caras, Perry Conyers, James Smith, Isaac Franks, R. J. Dyer, Wm. H. Brown, Wm. Vallandigham, R. L. Collins, James Mann, C. D. Read, Wm. M. Dwyer, H. L. Blatcher, E. G. Bracht, B. N. Carter, and all other Union men of Grant county who choose to attend said Convention, and that those who attend are authorized to cast the vote of this county.

13. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Glasgow Daily Enquirer, Frankfort Commonwealth, Louisville Democrat and Louisville Journal.

On motion, the foregoing resolutions were adopted without debate and by acclamation.

E. H. Smith and W. T. Simmons then being called upon by the meeting addressed the audience.

When, on motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

J. H. ROBINSON, Chairman.

B. N. CARTER, Secretary.

DEATH OF A CITIZEN OF RHODE ISLAND. The Providence (R. I.) papers announce the death of ex Mayor Walter R. Dainton, of that city, in the 76th year of his age. The deceased was a graduate of Brown University, and a lawyer by profession. He held successively the offices of Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court of the county; Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas; member of the town Council and Legislature; Collector of the Port of Providence, to which he was appointed by John Jackson, and various other positions of responsibility. He was also for many years connected with the press, having at different periods, edited the Providence Gazette, the Microcosm, the Express, and the Republican Herald, published in Providence. In 1853 he was elected Mayor of the city.

A brave officer, who had been wounded with a musket ball in or near the knee, was stretched upon the dissection table of a surgeon, who, with an assistant, began to cut and probe in the region of his anatomy. After awhile the "subject" said: "Don't cut me up in that style, doctor. What are you torturing me in that cruel way for?"

"We are looking for the ball," replied the senior operator.

"Why didn't you say so, then, before?" asked the indignant patient. "I've got the ball in my pocket."

THE WAY TO PARADISE. McClellan's affidavit that the newspaper editors had been ordered to close their columns to all articles in support of the Union army, is a most curious and interesting document. It is a full and complete exposure of the policy of the Southern States, and of the policy of the Union army.

Brigham Young, who has nearly thirty wives, is said to have a thirty children living. A French traveler makes this statement, not with the idea of reflecting upon Brigham, but to show the moral penalty of polygamy.

COAL! COAL! C. Miller & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in ALL KINDS OF COAL, on hand the best quality at the lowest prices.

WM. A. BACHELOR'S BAKERY. THE ORIGINAL AND BEST OF THE WORLD. The only Bakers in the city who have been awarded the highest honors.

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ALEX. CRAIG,  
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**MILITARY CAPS MADE TO ORDER AT**  
 the 8:00 notice, at \$5 per dozen  
 and upwards.  
 Orders from the country promptly  
 attended to.  
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**COFFEE—SACKS, PRIMERIO, LAQUAYRA AN**  
 Java Coffee in store and for sale by  
 HIRBITT & SON

Kentucky Foot Cutters Nos. 1, 2 and 3, together  
 kinds of Farm Implements, Turnip Seed, Clover  
 Grass, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Plaster, Cement  
 and, &c., at  
 G. W. BASH  
 No. 322 Main  
 and  
 CHAMPAGNE.—  
 20 bbls Heldstock & Co. Champagne  
 do.



# River Matters.

STEAMBOAT REGISTER.

Boats	Arrived from	Dep.
Major Anderson	..... Cincinnati	..... Cin.
Hettie Gilmore	..... Evansville	..... Eva.

.....The river was rising yesterday six feet nine inches water by the mark at Cincinnati.

.....The Superior, Capt. Whitten, mailboat for Cincinnati to-day at noon.

.....The Diligent, Capt. Cobb, is a commodation packet, at 3 o'clock for Troy and all way landings.

.....The gun boats have all gone to City for repairs, having injured the

.....The name of the stern-wheel at Princeton, which was presented to the Government, has been changed to "McNeil."

.....The Pochontas is receiving Louis, and up to yesterday had received fair lot of freight.

.....The Chancellor, which has been up at Cairo, had steam up on the preparatory to going to Cape Girardeau.

.....Three of the gun boats which to have been built at St. Louis have given to a contractor at Mound City.

.....Captain A. Donnelly, of the Grey Eagle, arrived in this city yesterday morning from his home, we have been for sometime. The Star

furnished in the latest and most stylish, resumes her place in the Hem mail trade on Saturday next—Capt Donnelly in command, J. A. Lusk as clerks.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

### CINCINNATI, August 1

The news telegraphed to the Chamber of Commerce by New York, thoroughbred and the advance of last Friday was lost. Export the clover at \$3.75 and alfalfa at that and unsettled were no buyers. Sugar beets were firm and unsettled and nominal at 70¢ for red, at 65¢ for white. Corn steady at 28¢. Corn meal at 24¢. Beans at 40¢. Peas at 44¢. Soy beans at 47¢. Lentil in good demand at 48¢. Groceries firm. Sales 100 bbls of molasses at \$7.00 rail. Sugar firm at \$9.00. Receipts 1000 bbls of 143¢.



**NEW YORK, August 1**  
Cotton opened and homestly unchanged; small  
milling upland at 11c; Sea Island at 14c. **Wool-**  
14th only a limited demand for home consumption  
very low-grade inquiry for export; sales 12,900  
@ 30¢; 30¢ for sea island; 34¢ for 100's; 38¢ for  
Whisper in fair demand; sales 500 b @ 11¢ @ 77;  
26¢ lower. **Wheat** off heavy and close; late  
26¢ lower. **Rice** light increasing; demand for  
demand both for England and France are less and  
more for the advance; sales 1,000 b @ 11¢; inter-  
est at 11¢ 20¢ 19; the latter for 19¢ 19¢; inter-  
white West at 11¢ 20¢ 13; 20¢ 13; 20¢ 13; 20¢ 13;  
19¢ 13; 19¢ 13; 19¢ 13; 19¢ 13; 19¢ 13; 19¢ 13;  
afterwards under large receipts and pressing  
realize, the advance was lost and the market  
settled at 19¢ 13; 19¢ 13; 19¢ 13; 19¢ 13; 19¢ 13;  
Western yellow. **Pork**—More doing but the in-  
with up important; change; sales 510 b @ \$13  
13; 13; 13; 13; 13; 13; 13; 13; 13; 13; 13; 13;  
clear, and \$10 for prime. **Bacon** quiet. **Lard**  
are quiet at unchanged prices; sales 200  
very little doing in Rio today. **Remains** very firm.

Chicago and Rock Island<sup>1</sup>.....  
Cleveland and Toledo.....  
Illinois Central Ship.....  
 Erie.....  
 Erie R.R.....  
 Erie and York County.....  
 Pacific Mail.....  
 Kentucky.....  
 Kentucky & Lake Erie.....  
 North Carolina.....  
 Missouri.....  
 Great Lakes.....  
 Tennessee.....  
 Treasury.....  
 United States.....  
 United States.....  
 United States.....  
 United States.....  
 United States.....  
 .. ..  
 **FOREIGN MARKETS.**  
 PER STEAMER ROEMER, .. ..  
 .. .. LIVERPOOL, A  
 Cotton—Opened unsettled and ex cited under  
 4000 advices from America, and prices a  
 sales of three days 39,000 bales including 17,000

Spence & Co., report flour dull and tending do, the quotations are 75-85-90. Wheat firm but not active, the quotations are 65-70-75-80-85-90-95-100-105-110-115-120-125-130-135-140-145-150-155-160-165-170-175-180-185-190-195-200-205-210-215-220-225-230-235-240-245-250-255-260-265-270-275-280-285-290-295-300-305-310-315-320-325-330-335-340-345-350-355-360-365-370-375-380-385-390-395-400-405-410-415-420-425-430-435-440-445-450-455-460-465-470-475-480-485-490-495-500-505-510-515-520-525-530-535-540-545-550-555-560-565-570-575-580-585-590-595-600-605-610-615-620-625-630-635-640-645-650-655-660-665-670-675-680-685-690-695-700-705-710-715-720-725-730-735-740-745-750-755-760-765-770-775-780-785-790-795-800-805-810-815-820-825-830-835-840-845-850-855-860-865-870-875-880-885-890-895-900-905-910-915-920-925-930-935-940-945-950-955-960-965-970-975-980-985-990-995-1000-1005-1010-1015-1020-1025-1030-1035-1040-1045-1050-1055-1060-1065-1070-1075-1080-1085-1090-1095-1100-1105-1110-1115-1120-1125-1130-1135-1140-1145-1150-1155-1160-1165-1170-1175-1180-1185-1190-1195-1200-1205-1210-1215-1220-1225-1230-1235-1240-1245-1250-1255-1260-1265-1270-1275-1280-1285-1290-1295-1300-1305-1310-1315-1320-1325-1330-1335-1340-1345-1350-1355-1360-1365-1370-1375-1380-1385-1390-1395-1400-1405-1410-1415-1420-1425-1430-1435-1440-1445-1450-1455-1460-1465-1470-1475-1480-1485-1490-1495-1500-1505-1510-1515-1520-1525-1530-1535-1540-1545-1550-1555-1560-1565-1570-1575-1580-1585-1590-1595-1600-1605-1610-1615-1620-1625-1630-1635-1640-1645-1650-1655-1660-1665-1670-1675-1680-1685-1690-1695-1700-1705-1710-1715-1720-1725-1730-1735-1740-1745-1750-1755-1760-1765-1770-1775-1780-1785-1790-1795-1800-1805-1810-1815-1820-1825-1830-1835-1840-1845-1850-1855-1860-1865-1870-1875-1880-1885-1890-1895-1900-1905-1910-1915-1920-1925-1930-1935-1940-1945-1950-1955-1960-1965-1970-1975-1980-1985-1990-1995-2000-2005-2010-2015-2020-2025-2030-2035-2040-2045-2050-2055-2060-2065-2070-2075-2080-2085-2090-2095-2100-2105-2110-2115-2120-2125-2130-2135-2140-2145-2150-2155-2160-2165-2170-2175-2180-2185-2190-2195-2200-2205-2210-2215-2220-2225-2230-2235-2240-2245-2250-2255-2260-2265-2270-2275-2280-2285-2290-2295-2300-2305-2310-2315-2320-2325-2330-2335-2340-2345-2350-2355-2360-2365-2370-2375-2380-2385-2390-2395-2400-2405-2410-2415-2420-2425-2430-2435-2440-2445-2450-2455-2460-2465-2470-2475-2480-2485-2490-2495-2500-2505-2510-2515-2520-2525-2530-2535-2540-2545-2550-2555-2560-2565-2570-2575-2580-2585-2590-2595-2600-2605-2610-2615-2620-2625-2630-2635-2640-2645-2650-2655-2660-2665-2670-2675-2680-2685-2690-2695-2700-2705-2710-2715-2720-2725-2730-2735-2740-2745-2750-2755-2760-2765-2770-2775-2780-2785-2790-2795-2800-2805-2810-2815-2820-2825-2830-2835-2840-2845-2850-2855-2860-2865-2870-2875-2880-2885-2890-2895-2900-2905-2910-2915-2920-2925-2930-2935-2940-2945-2950-2955-2960-2965-2970-2975-2980-2985-2990-2995-3000-3005-3010-3015-3020-3025-3030-3035-3040-3045-3050-3055-3060-3065-3070-3075-3080-3085-3090-3095-3100-3105-3110-3115-3120-3125-3130-3135-3140-3145-3150-3155-3160-3165-3170-3175-3180-3185-3190-3195-3200-3205-3210-3215-3220-3225-3230-3235-3240-3245-3250-3255-3260-3265-3270-3275-3280-3285-3290-3295-3300-3305-3310-3315-3320-3325-3330-3335-3340-3345-3350-3355-3360-3365-3370-3375-3380-3385-3390-3395-3400-3405-3410-3415-3420-3425-3430-3435-3440-3445-3450-3455-3460-3465-3470-3475-3480-3485-3490-3495-3500-3505-3510-3515-3520-3525-3530-3535-3540-3545-3550-3555-3560-3565-3570-3575-3580-3585-3590-3595-3600-3605-3610-3615-3620-3625-3630-3635-3640-3645-3650-3655-3660-3665-3670-3675-3680-3685-3690-3695-3700-3705-3710-3715-3720-3725-3730-3735-3740-3745-3750-3755-3760-3765-3770-3775-3780-3785-3790-3795-3800-3805-3810-3815-3820-3825-3830-3835-3840-3845-3850-3855-3860-3865-3870-3875-3880-3885-3890-3895-3900-3905-3910-3915-3920-3925-3930-3935-3940-3945-3950-3955-3960-3965-3970-3975-3980-3985-3990-3995-4000-4005-4010-4015-4020-4025-4030-4035-4040-4045-4050-4055-4060-4065-4070-4075-4080-4085-4090-4095-4100-4105-4110-4115-4120-4125-4130-4135-4140-4145-4150-4155-4160-4165-4170-4175-4180-4185-4190-4195-4200-4205-4210-4215-4220-4225-4230-4235-4240-4245-4250-4255-4260-4265-4270-4275-4280-4285-4290-4295-4300-4305-4310-

Consols 90½; 4½; American Securities in  
bullion in the Bank of England had increased  
The specie in the Bank of France had increased  
90½.

**COACHES**

**SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAYS;  
FOUR-SEAT ROCKAWAYS  
SHIFTING-TOP BUGGIES  
SLIDE-SEAT BUGGIES;  
TROTTING BUGGIES;  
BULKIES, &c., &c.,**

**W. & A. BARNARD, 15, N. MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.**

**BURK, HAIGHT & WHEELER**  
**OPPOSITE THE GALT HOUSE**  
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**WALL PAPER AT CO.**

**WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK OF WALL PAPER in the city**  
 we are determined to sell at such prices as will

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**WE HAVE**

**NO DAMAGED GOODS**

But will give a perfect article. NEW and FRESH  
 low price as the damaged paper (with which  
 is flooded) can be bought. Purchasers will ex-  
 amine before buying.

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 Third street near

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At No. 377 Main st., three doors below Lumbus

**ARE NOW RECEIVING LARGE ADDITION**  
to their stock of China and Glassware. On  
arriving, a large and handsome assortment of

**GLASSWARE,**  
Britannia and Plated Caskets, Looking Glasses  
(ornate, Water-Coolers, Toilet Sets, and Fruit Jars  
which will be offered at as low figures as can  
be in the market.

**CANDLES—**  
100 boxes, halves and quarters Star  
80 boxes Stammer Pressed Glass  
5 boxes Paraffine Do  
For sale by **L. W. HIBBITT & SON, HARDWARE**

**HIBBITT & SON,**  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY**  
and Tea Store, No. 233 Market street, bet.

SHAKER BROOMS.—13 DOZEN EXTRA  
Brooms for sale by  
and  
LIBBETT & SON, 233 M.



10

100

WANG

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